

# THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

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TERMS OF THE  
WESTERN CAROLINIAN.  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY—CHAS. F. FISHER,  
Editor and Proprietor.

The *Western Carolinian* is published every Friday, at \$2 per annum, in advance, or \$2 50, if not paid in three months from the time of subscribing. No paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, if the subscriber is worth the subscription; and the failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at least one month before the end of the year subscribed for, will be considered a new engagement.

Advertisements conspicuously and correctly inserted at \$1 per square—(of 340 lines, or fifteen lines of this extent)—for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuation. Court and judicial advertisements 25 per cent. higher than the above rates. A discount of 33 1/3 per cent. from the regular price will be made to yearly advertisers. 62 1/2 Advertisements not in publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till paid, and charged accordingly.

To secure attention, all letters addressed to the Editor on business, must be free of postage.

## ROWAN HOTEL.

**THE SUBSCRIBER.**  
HAVING purchased that well known and long established public house, (known by the name of Slaughter's Hotel), situated in the Town of Salisbury, N. C., informs his friends and the public generally, that the same is now open for the reception of *Travellers and Boarders*.  
His *Table and Bar* will be supplied with the best the market and surrounding country affords. His *Stables* spacious and beautifully supplied with grain, and provender, attended by faithful and attentive *Outhers*.  
The undersigned pledges himself that no exertion on his part shall be wanting, to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call.  
JAMES L. COWAN.  
Salisbury, Sept. 11, 1840. 11.

## PLANTERS.

**(LATE DAVIS) HOTEL.**  
JAGUE & GIFFORD having purchased the Hotel, formerly Davis', will continue the Establishment on the same liberal scale as heretofore, and will exert themselves to make it a desirable residence for  
**BOARDERS AND TRAVELLERS.**  
as their table will always be supplied with the best the market affords, and their Bar with the best Liquors, and their *Stables* with attentive *Outhers* and abundant provender.  
The Establishment will be under the exclusive management of T. A. Jague, formerly of the Salisbury Hotel, North Carolina, and his long experience, will enable him to give general satisfaction.  
Camden, S. C., Jan. 29, 1841. 6m

## PIEDMONT HOUSE.

THE Subscriber having purchased this Establishment and fitted it in a style for the accommodation of *Travellers and Boarders*, is now prepared for their reception. His *Table* will always be furnished with the best the market can afford; his *Bar* with a good supply of choice Liquors; his *BEDS* shall always be kept in fine order; and his *Stables* (which are very extensive) are well supplied with Provender of the first quality, and attended by good and faithful *Outhers*.  
He hopes, by strict attention to the business, in person, to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. And he only asks a call and trial.  
ANDREW CALDWELL.  
Lexington, N. C., Feb. 21, 1840. 12

## CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber having disposed of his establishment to Slater & Haden, has remaining on hand 2 fine Branches, 3 Carryalls, 1 Buggy, 1 Sulky, 2 close Carriages, one of them a very fine article, made in a superior manner; and a number of second hand Branches, Carriages and Gigs, all of which he will sell very low, and on a long credit, for a good loan.  
He requests all those having open accounts standing on his books to call and settle them without further delay, by note or otherwise.  
JOHN I. SHAVER.  
Salisbury, Feb. 12, 1841. 13

## NEW FIRM.

**COACH-MAKING ESTABLISHMENT.**  
THE Subscribers respectfully inform the citizens of Salisbury and surrounding country, that they have commenced the above business in all its various branches, in the Shop formerly occupied by Mr. John I. Shaver, on the South-east Street, where they will constantly keep on hand a variety of vehicles, such as—  
Open & Close Carriages, Branches, Buggies, Sulkeys, Gigs, Carryalls.  
They will warrant their workmanship not to be surpassed by any in this section of country, as they have on hand a large supply of the best materials; and also, in their employ first rate workmen. The Subscribers will also keep constantly on hand, Harness of every description, as they have a first rate Harness maker.  
Orders for work from a distance addressed to the subscribers will be punctually attended to.  
N. B. All kind of repairing done on the shortest notice.  
DANIEL SHAVER.  
D. F. HADEN.  
Salisbury, Jan. 22, 1841. 14

## Notice.

**Taken Up and Committed.**  
2200 the Jail of Surry County, in Rockford, on the 22nd day of November, 1840, a negro man, who calls his name *Kit or Christopher*.—Description.—Christophers, says that he is about 25 or 36 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; his complexion is a little yellow, his left hip joint, he says, has been dislocated. Christopher had on, when committed, a brown pants coat and pantaloons; he also has a crane camel coat with him, which is much worn, with some other old clothing.  
Christopher says he belongs to Moss-Knighton, of Fairfield District, S. C., and left his owner about the last of March, or first of April 1840. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.  
A. M. KERR, Jailor.  
Rockford, Surry Co., N. C., January 22, 1841. 15

## MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Correspondence of the Philadelphia Courier.

### THE SEA CAPTAIN AND THE CLERGYMAN.

"By —" I exclaimed with a tremendous oath an amused sea captain a seat or two in advance of my "pupil." "That's what I call putting to sea without ballast and fishing for stones: his d—d —"

"Don't swear," said a man near him who looked like a Methodist clergyman, but who looked and spoke cheerfully, and without any affectation in his visage of superior sanctity.

The swearing captain turned short round to his reprover with a frown, but seeing his agreeable countenance, and meeting a smile instead of a look of sanctified horror, he promptly replied, "Well, I won't till I get to sea."

"Why swear at sea, captain?" asked his mild reprover.

"Sailors won't stir no more than a stick of timber without I swear at 'um, parson."

"I fear, my good sir, you have never tried it."

"I'll tell you when I tried it, and there is a certain parson will say I like to have lost my ship by it," said the captain. "I was on the homeward passage from Havana, and had this parson on board as passenger. He was not, sir, such a one as I think you are, but a chap who carried all his spare canvas aloft."

"How do you mean, captain?"

"Why, he carried all his religion above decks. Well, I swore away at my men as I always do, and in a gale of wind the harder it blowed, the harder I swore. One afternoon after I had turned all hands up to reef topsails, and I had got her swung under two reefs, and gone below again, the parson, who had been praying and reading his Bible at the rate of ten knots, shuts the book and says—

"Captain, it's awful wicked for you to swear so with only a plank between you and death. You will sink the vessel with your oaths. Really I wish you wouldn't swear no more!"

"If I didn't swear we should all go to Davy's locker quicker than you could say three amens," said I.

"Oh, no, captain! I wish you would once try it."

"Well, this storm's over; but I'll agree to do it in the next gale of wind we have," said I to him.

"I hadn't long to wait. The next afternoon it came on to blow as if the d—d was at his bellows and his wife at the muzzle. I told my second mate of the terms the parson and I had come to, and told him to act accordingly. He understood the work in my eye, and I went forward among the men. They were soon learned their lesson. I took my place on the quarter deck, and gave my orders. It came d—d hard, parson, to bite the heads of the oaths between my teeth, but I'm d—d if I didn't do it though I like to choked. Well, the wind began to pipe away harder and harder, and the ship to lay down to it till the parson might as well have walked on the roof of his meeting house as on deck. I gave my sober orders, and the men moved as slowly as if they were going to their own funerals. It took ten minutes to get in the topgallant sails. By and by it became necessary to reef the topsails, or the masts would have gone by the board.

"Away aloft there and reef the fore topsail," I shouted.

"Not a man stirred foot or fin. There was no present danger, and so I contented myself with giving the order a dozen times, each time in a louder tone, but without an oath. The parson was clinging to the weather hen-coop, watching the success of his suggestion. I eyed him closely, as he watched the masts bend and the ship surge deep into the waves that broke over her bows and flowed knee deep along the waists. At length, as the gale increased, there was real danger, unless sail was soon shortened, of carrying away the main mast; and I sung out, without swearing though, with the corner of my eye on the parson.

"Let go the topsail halyards and man the clew lines."

"The fellows moved like snails."

"Spring for your lives, men, or we shall all go to the bottom together!"

"At this the parson sprang from his hen-coop in great terror, and as he did so the steersman let the ship broach to, for we were running dead before the wind, and I thought every stick would have gone by the board."

"Oh, captain, captain," sung out the parson, picking himself up from out of the lee scuppers.

"What say?" says I.

"Don't you think, captain, you had better swear a little?"

### RATHER MYSTERIOUS AND IMPROBABLE.

The following little bit of romance is from the Cincinnati Ledger.

A few days since a lady and gentleman arrived in this city from the South. The gentleman seemed to have plenty of money, boasted of his real estate, etc. The lady appeared to be a very quiet and peaceable body, said but little, and seldom made her appearance at the table of the hotel where they lodged. After being in the city two or three days, one of the landlord's daughters suddenly became very enamored of the lady above mentioned, and they were at almost any time to be found together in the room of the latter. The landlord saw no harm in their being in each other's company, and therefore did not pay much attention to the affair. One afternoon a few days since, the two ladies went out to take a ride in a new carriage which was lately purchased. Night came, and they did not return. Servants, footmen, hostlers, and almost every body about the place, started out in search of the two ladies, but nothing could be heard from them. Some surmised that the horses had run away with the carriage, and probably killed those who were in it; others were of opinion that they had got into the river and been drowned.

In the mean time the gentleman who had come to the hotel with the lady, who was supposed to be his wife, made himself perfectly easy. He neither took up rebellions on their account. Day before yesterday a letter arrived at the hotel for the stranger, and on opening, was found to read thus: "John bring my baggage over to Paris. Tell Mr. — that my wife (his daughter) is perfectly well, and hopes he'll come and spend the summer with us."

us." The landlord, who had been looking over the stranger's shoulder, suddenly exclaimed, "What does this mean, sir?" "Why," said the man, "It means exactly this: two years ago you refused your daughter to Mr. —, because he was nothing more than your bar-keeper. You like me dis-charged him. Since that time he has been to the South and made a fortune. He came here dressed in female's clothes. He found the affections of your daughter were still true to him." "D—d take that fellow, he has outwitted me; but sir, who are you?" "Why, sir, I am Mr. —'s footman."

**Corsets.**—The following is an excellent hit on the unnatural fashion which our ladies have of spoiling their forms and ruining their health by tight lacing:

While thousands fall by clashing swords, Ten thousands fall by corset boards; Yet giddy females, thoughtless train, For sake of fashion yield to pain, And health and comfort sacrifice To please a dandy coxcomb's eyes.

**A Good Wife.**—She loves her home, believing with Milton, that

"The wife, where danger and dishonor lurks, Safest and sweetest by her husband stays, Who guards her, or with her the worst endures."

The place of woman is, eminently, at the fire side. It is at home you must see her to know what she is. It is less material what she is abroad; but what she is in the family circle is all-important. It is bad merchandise in any department of trade to pay a premium for other men's opinions. In matrimony, he who selects a wife for the applause or wonder of his neighbors is in a fair way toward domestic bankruptcy. Having got a wife, there is but one rule—*know and love her*. Seek to improve her understanding and her heart—Strive to make her more and more such a one as you can cordially respect. Shame on the brute, in man's shape, who can affront or vex, not to say neglect, the woman who has embarked with him for life, "for better, for worse," and whose happiness, if severed from his smiles, must be unnatural and monstrous. In fine, I am proud of nothing in America so much as our American wives.

**SPRING.**  
The air is becoming more mild and balmy, the sky wears a softer expression—the earth exhibits signs of life, and the gloom of winter has vanished before the brightness of spring.

There is a peculiar charm about this season,—a freshness—a soul moving life, and a touching beauty; there seems to be a kindly influence above, beneath, and around us,—the breeze sweeps gently by laden with sweet-smells,—the heavens are serene,—the buds and blossoms appear as the heralds of plenty, the carol of the bird comes sweetly to the ear,—sounds of life are around us in mingled harmony, and

"Earth, with her thousand voices, praises God."

And shall man go forth amid the bright scenes which surround him, incapacitated from enjoying them by his passions and his worldliness—shall his unheeding eye see no beauty and his attentive ear hear no music? Shall the rich gifts of heaven be wasted on him, and nature smile in vain upon her recreant son?

Let it not be so,—let us cast out of our evil passions, and give up our souls to the enjoyment of appropriate recreation,—let our affections be rightly directed and our hearts tempered to receive kind impressions and salutary lessons from converse with the great book of nature.

### ETYMOLOGY OF THE NAMES OF COUNTRIES.

The following countries were named by the Phenicians, the greatest commercial people in the world. These names, in the Phenician language, signify something characteristic of the places which they designate:—Europe signifies a country of white complexion, so named because the inhabitants there were of a lighter complexion than those of either Asia or Africa. Asia signifies the land of corn, or ears. It was celebrated from its abundance of corn and all sorts of grain.—Siberia signifies thirsty or dry, very characteristic of the country. Spain is a country of rabbits or conies. This country was once so infested with these animals that they used Augustus for an army to destroy them. Italy, a country of pitch, from its yielding a great quantity of black pitch. Caldea also, for the same reason. Gaul, modern France, signifies yellow-haired, as yellow hair characterized its first inhabitants.—The English of Caladonia is a high hill. This was a rugged, mountainous province in Scotland. Hibernia is almost or last habitation; for beyond this, westward, the Phenicians never extended their voyages. Britain, the country of tin, as there were great quantities of lead and tin found on the adjacent islands.—The Greeks called it Albion, which signifies, in the Phenician tongue, either white or high mountains, from the whiteness of its shores, or the high rocks on the western coast. Corsica signifies a woody place. Sardinia signifies the footstep of man, which it resembles. Syracuse signifies bad as you, called so from the unwholesome marsh upon which it stood.—Rhodes, serpents, or dragons, which it produced in abundance. Sicily, the country of grapes. Sevilla, the whirlpool of destruction. Charybdis the hold of destruction. Etna signifies furnace, or dark, or smoky.

**Drunkenness.**—What is it that saps the morals of youth; kills the germ of ambition; desolates the domestic hearth; renders families fatherless; digs dishonored graves?—*Drunkenness*. What makes a man shunned by the relatives who loved him; contemned by the contemporaries who outstripped him; reviled by the very wretches who betrayed him?—*Drunkenness*. What fills our asylums with lunatics; our ponds and rivers with suicides; our jails with thieves and murderers; our streets with intamy?—*The destructive vice*. He who by precept, whether oral or written, should succeed in rendering drunkenness detestable, and sobriety an inviolable virtue throughout the land, will confer on all classes—a boon beyond price.

The earth was never designed for the christian's home.—It is a field in which he is sent to labor.—Here he spends the heat of the day, and he cannot find his home until the evening comes and his work is ended.

If this earth had been designed for the christian's home, it would have been made a very different place. It would not have been filled with so many snares and miseries, but would have been rendered a peaceful, quiet, holy habitation. But now God has prepared for him a better habitation; nothing shall ever enter to disturb his rest, and where he shall feel himself forever at home. The christian only sojourns here like a way-daring man to lodge for a night, but heaven is his home, where he has an eternity to spend. Eternity! eternity! O, the boundless thought! How can we settle down in the dust as though we were always to continue here! How can we feel otherwise than as strangers and pilgrims on the earth!—*Grigia*.

**Advice to a Bride.**—"Hope not for perfect happiness," said Madame de Maitenon to the princess of Savoy, on the eve of her marriage with the Duke of Burgundy. "There is no such thing on earth, and though there were, it does not consist in the possession of riches. Greatness is exposed to afflictions often more severe than the loss of a private station. Be neither vexed or ashamed to depend on your husband. Let him be your dearest friend, your only confident. Hope not for constant harmony in the married state. The best husbands and wives are those who bear occasionally from each other, allies of ill-humor with patient mildness. Be obliging without putting great value on your favours. Pray God to keep you from jealousy. The affections of a husband are never to be gained by complaints, reproaches or sullen behaviour."

**The Bible.**—The following is an account of the number of books, chapters, verses, words and letters, contained in the Old and New Testaments:

**Old Testament.**—Number of books, 39; chapters, 929; verses, 23,214; words, 292,330; letters, 2,729,100. The middle book is Proverbs.—The middle chapter is Job xxix. The middle verse would be 2 Chronicles xx. 17, if there was a verse more, and verse 15, if there was a verse less. The word and occurs 35,543 times. The word Jehovah occurs 6,855 times. The shortest verse is 1 Chronicles i. 25. The 21st verse of the 7th chapter of Ezra contains all the letters of the alphabet. The 19th of the 2 Kings, and the 37th chapter of Isaiah are alike.

**New Testament.**—Number of books, 27; chapters, 260; verses, 7,959; words, 181,258; letters, 838,580. The middle book is 2 Thessalonians.—The middle chapter would be Romans xiv if there was a chapter more, and xix, if there was a chapter less. The middle verse is Acts xvii. 17. The shortest verse is John xi. 35.

**Old and New.**—Number of books, 66; chapters, 1,189; verses, 31,173; words, 773,697; letters, 8,566,180. The middle chapter, and least in the Bible, is Psalms cxviii. 8.

The calculator is said to have had three years of his life occupied in forming this table.

### SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

Of the fifty six signers of the Declaration of Independence, it is stated that nine were born in Massachusetts; eight in Virginia; five in Maryland; four in Connecticut; four in New Jersey; four in Pennsylvania; four in South Carolina; three in New York; three in Delaware; two in Rhode Island; one in Maine; three in Ireland; two in England; two in Scotland, and one in Wales.

Twenty-one were attorneys; ten merchants; four physicians; three farmers; one clergyman; one printer; sixteen were men of fortune.

Eight were graduates of Harvard college; four of Yale; three of New Jersey; two of Philadelphia; two of William and Mary; three of Cambridge, England, two of Edinburgh; and one of St. Omer.

At the time of their deaths, five were over ninety years of age; seven between eighty and ninety; eleven between seventy and eighty; twelve between sixty and seventy; eleven between fifty and sixty; seven between forty and fifty; one died at the age of twenty-seven, and the age of two uncertain.

At the time of signing the declaration, the average age of the members was forty four years.

They lived to the average age of more than sixty-five years and ten months. The youngest member was Edward Rutledge, of South Carolina, who was in his twenty-seventh year. He lived to the age of fifty-one.

The next youngest member was Thomas Lynch, of the same State, who was also in his twenty-seventh year. He was cast away at sea in the fall of seventeen hundred and seventy-six.

Benjamin Franklin was the oldest member.—He was in his seventy-first year when he signed the Declaration. He lived in 1790, and survived sixteen of his younger brethren. Stephen Hopkins, of Rhode Island, the next oldest member was born in 1707, and died in 1785.

Charles Carroll attained the greatest age dying in his ninety-sixth year. William Ellery, of Rhode Island, died in his ninety-first.—*Georgia Journal*.

**A Profound Liech of the Law.**—In the course of a trial held at a neighboring city a short time since, an eminent counsellor, well known as a practitioner in bombastic, inflated and ridiculous language, put the following questions to a witness:

"Did you see Mr. B. raise his muscular arm, and attempt to force and coerce a preponderation of the timidity and fears of my client?"

"Sir?"

"Did not Mr. B. attempt the infliction of the most outrageous corporal confusion and chastisement?"

"Sir?"

"Did not Mr. B. attempt to strike the plaintiff?"

"Yes, sir."

"From your situation, did you not possess the most commanding view of the altercation—and was there any thing interfering between you and the objects that could in any wise dim your optical faculties, or create any obscurity of vision?"

"Sir?"

"I say, were not your organs of sight in a situation to have a clear, unclouded, and bright view of this most villainous, despicable, unnatural, foul, outrageous, enormous, rancorous and bloody transaction?"

"Sir?"

"Did you not plainly see Mr. B. knock Mr. D. down?"

"Yes, sir: I did."

## To Travellers.

THE travelling community are respectfully informed that the Subscriber is now running his line direct from Raleigh by way of Pittsboro' and Ashboro' to Salisbury, in small Northern-made Coaches of the first order, leaving Raleigh on Mondays and Thursdays at 10 A. M., arriving in Salisbury next days at 10 P. M. Leaving Salisbury on Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 A. M., arriving in Raleigh next days at 10 P. M.

His horses are good, and drivers particularly careful and accommodating.  
JOEL McLEAN.  
Feb. 12, 1839. 11

N. B. Seats secured at the Mansion Hotel.

## PETERS' PILLS.

AT Wholesale and Retail, at WHEELER'S.

GRAY'S or Harrison's Ointment, Beckwith's Pills, Moffat's Pills and Bitters, Hunk's Panacea, and Bernard's remedy for Bowel Complaint, for Sale by C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.

## FRESH TEAS.

Wines, Spirits, Tobacco, and Cigars, Just received and for sale, at the Salisbury Drug Store.  
Salisbury, Nov. 20, 1840. 12

## Cotton Yarns.

THE Subscribers, Agents for the Lexington Cotton Factory, would inform the public that they have just received and now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, the Cotton Yarns of said Factory, consisting of various numbers.—The superior qualities and character of the Yarns of this Factory are as well tested and known as to need no recommendation from us.—Those wishing to purchase will please give us a call.  
C. B. & C. K. WHEELER, Agents.  
April 24, 1840. 13

## LADIES AND HOUSE-KEEPERS.

WE have just received a large and fresh supply of the celebrated *New Lebanon Shakers' Garden Seeds*, of all kinds. Those wishing to send for the next year, would do well to call or send away, as they "go like hot cakes."

C. B. & C. K. WHEELER.  
November 13, 1840. 14

## Notice.

THE SALISBURY MANUFACTURING COMPANY having commenced operation, are now prepared to furnish dealers with Cotton Yarn of a superior quality on favorable terms.  
J. RHODES BROWNE, Agt  
Salisbury, Dec. 11, 1840. 15

## Moffat's Vegetable Life Pills

AND  
PHOENIX BITTERS.

THE high celebrity which these excellent Medicines have acquired, in curing almost every disease to which the human frame is liable, is a matter of which we boast every intelligent person. They became known by their fruits—they did not live, but were testified for them—they did not cure by the faith of the credulous.

In cases of Constipation, Dyspepsia, Bilious and Liver Affections, Asthma, Piles, Stiffed Pains, Rheumatism, Flowers and Agues, Obstinate Headaches, Impure state of the Blood, Unhealthy Appearance of the Skin, Nervous Debility, the Sickly inclination to Females in Delicate Health, every kind of Weakness of the Digestive Organs, and in all general Derangements of Health, these MEDICINES have invariably proved a certain and speedy remedy. They restore vigorous health to the most exhausted constitutions. A single trial will place the LIFE PILLS and PHOENIX BITTERS beyond the reach of competition, in the estimation of every patient.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, at W. M. B. MOFFAT'S Medical Office, 375 Broadway, New York.

N. B. None are genuine unless they have the seal of John Moffat's signature.

(?) THE LIFE PILLS are sold in boxes—Price 25 cents, 50 cents, and \$2 each, according to the size; and the Phoenix Bitters in bottles, at 50 or 82 cents, with full directions.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale by CRESS & ROGER, of Salisbury.

SPRINGS & SHANKLE, Concord, N. C.

## FOR GRATUITOUS DISTRIBUTION.

An interesting little pamphlet, entitled "MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL," designed as a Domestic Guide to Health—containing accurate information concerning the most prevalent diseases, and the most approved remedies—by W. M. B. MOFFAT. Apply to the Agents.

Salisbury, N. C., October 16, 1840.



## INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF WILLIAM H. HARRISON.

Called from a retirement which I had supposed was to continue for the residue of my life, to fill the Chief Executive office of this great and free nation, I appear before you, fellow-citizens, to take the oath which the Constitution prescribes, as a necessary qualification for the performance of its duties. And in obedience to a custom coeval with our Government, and which I believe to be your expectation, I proceed to present to you a summary of the principles which will govern me, in the discharge of the duties which I shall be called upon to perform.

It was the remark of a Roman Consul, in an early period of that celebrated Republic, that a most striking contrast was observable in the conduct of candidates for offices of power and trust before and after obtaining them—they seldom carrying out in the latter case the pledges and promises made in the former. However much the world may have improved, in many respects, in the lapse of upwards of two thousand years since the remark was made by the virtuous and indignant Roman, I fear that a strict examination of the annals of some of the modern elective Governments, would develop similar instances of violated confidence.

Although the fiat of the people has gone forth, proclaiming me the Chief Magistrate of this glorious Union, nothing upon their part remaining to be done, it may be thought, that a motive may exist to keep up the delusion under which they may be supposed to have acted in relation to my principles and motives; and perhaps there may be some in this assembly who have come here either prepared to condemn those I shall now deliver, or, approving them, to detect the sincerity with which they are uttered. But the lapse of a few months will confirm or dispel their fears. The outline of principles to govern, and measures to be adopted, by an Administration not yet begun, will soon be exchanged for immediate history; and I shall stand, either sustained by my countrymen, or classed with the names of those who promised that they might deceive, and departed with the intention to betray.

However strong may be my present purpose to realize the expectations of a unanimous and cordial support, I too well understand the influences of human nature, and the dangerous temptations to which I shall be exposed, from the magnitude of the power which has been the pleasure of the people to commit to my hands, not to place my chief confidence upon the aid of that Almighty Power which has hitherto protected me, and enabled me to bring to favorable issues other important, but still greatly inferior trusts, heretofore confided to me by my country.

The broad foundation upon which our Constitution rests, being the people—a breath of theirs having made, as a breath can unmake, change, or modify it—it can be assigned to none of the great objects of Government but to that of Democracy. It is such its theory, those who are called upon to administer it must recognize, as its leading principle, the duty of shaping their measures so as to produce the greatest good to the greatest number. But, with these broad admissions, if we would compare the sovereignty acknowledged to exist in the mass of our people with the power claimed by other sovereignties, even by those which have been considered most purely Democratic, we shall find a most essential difference. All others lay claim to power vested only in their own will. The unity of our citizens, on the contrary, possess a sovereignty with an amount of power precisely equal to that which has been granted to them by the parties to the national compact, and nothing beyond. We admit of no Government by Divine rights—believing that, so far as power is concerned, the beneficent Creator has made no distinction amongst men, that all are upon an equality, and that the only legitimate right to govern is an express grant of power from the governed. The Constitution of the United States is the instrument containing this grant of power to the several departments composing the Government. On an examination of that instrument, it will be found to contain declarations of power granted, and of power withheld. The latter is also susceptible of division, into power which the majority had the right to grant, but which they did not think proper to grant to their agents, and that which they could not have granted, not being possessed by themselves. In other words, there are certain rights possessed by each individual American citizen, which, in his compact with the others, he has never surrendered. Some of them, indeed, he is unable to surrender, being, in the language of our system, unalienable.

The boasted privilege of a Roman citizen was to him a shield only against a petty provincial ruler, whilst the proud Democrat of Athens could console himself under a sentence of death, for a supposed violation of the national faith, which no one understood, and which at times was the subject of the mockery of all, or of banishment from his home, his family, and his country, with or without an alleged cause; that it was the act, not of a single tyrant, or of a despotic aristocracy, but of his assembled countrymen. Far different is the power of our sovereignty. It can interfere with no one's faith, preserve him from war for no one's offense, inflict no punishment but after well ascertained guilt, the result of investigation under rules prescribed by the Constitution itself. These precious privileges, and those scarcely less important, of giving expression to his thoughts and opinions, either by writing or speaking, unrestrained but by the inability for injury to others, and that of a full participation in all the advantages which flow from the Government, the acknowledged property of all, the American citizen derives from no charter granted by his fellow man. He claims them because he is himself a man, fashioned by the same Almighty hand as the rest of his species, and entitled to a full share of the blessings with which he has endowed them.

Notwithstanding the limited sovereignty possessed by the people of the United States, and the restricted grant of power to the Government which they have adopted, enough has been given to accomplish all the objects for which it was created. It has been found powerful in war, and hitherto, peace has been administered, an intimate union effected, domestic tranquility preserved, and personal liberty secured to the citizen. As was to be expected, however, from the defect of language, and the necessarily sententious manner in which the Constitution is written, disputes have arisen as to the amount of power which it has actually granted, or was intended to grant. This is more particularly the case in relation to that part of the instrument which treats of the legislative branch. And not only as regards the exercise of powers claimed under a general clause, giving that body the authority to pass all laws necessary to carry into effect the specified powers, but in relation to the latter also. It is, however, consolatory to reflect that most of the instances of alleged departure from the letter or spirit of the Constitution,

have ultimately received the sanction of a majority of the people. And the fact, that many of our statesmen, most distinguished for talent and patriotism, have been at one time or other of their political career, on both sides of each of the most warmly disputed questions, forces upon us the inference that the errors, if errors there were, are attributable to the intrinsic difficulty, in many instances, of ascertaining the intentions of the framers of the Constitution, rather than the influence of any sinister or unpatriotic motive.

When the Constitution of the United States first came from the hands of the Convention which formed it, many of the sternest Republicans of the day were alarmed at the extent of the power which had been granted to the Federal Government, and more particularly of that portion which had been assigned to the Executive branch. There were in it features which appeared not to be in harmony with their ideas of a simple representative Democracy, or Republic. And knowing the tendency of power to increase itself, particularly when exercised by a single individual, predictions were made that, at no very remote period, the Government would terminate in virtual monarchy. It would not become me to say that the fears of these patriots have been already realized. But, as I sincerely believe, that the tendency of measures, and of men's opinions, for some years past, has been in that direction, it is, I conceive, strictly proper that I should take this occasion to repel at the assurance I have heretofore given of my determination to arrest the progress of that tendency, if it really exists, and restore the Government to its pristine health and vigor, as far as this can be effected by any legitimate exercise of the power placed in my hands.

I proceed to state, in as summary a manner as I can, my opinion of the sources of the evils which have been so extensively complained of, and the correctives which may be applied. Some of the defects of the Constitution, in my judgment, are attributable to a misconception of some of its provisions. Of the former is the eligibility of the same individual to a second term of the Presidency. The sagacious mind of Mr. Jefferson early saw and lamented this error, and attempts have been made, hitherto without success, to apply the amendatory power of the States to its correction.

As, however, one mode of correction is in the power of every President, and consequently in mine, it would be useless, and perhaps invidious, to enumerate the evils of which, in the opinion of our fellow citizens, this error of the sages who framed the Constitution may have been the source, and the bitter fruits which we are still to gather from it, if it continues to disfigure our system. It may be observed, however, as a general remark, that Republics can commit no greater error than to adopt or continue any feature in their systems of Government which may be calculated to create or increase the love of power, in the bosoms of those to whom necessity obliges them to commit the management of their affairs. And, surely, nothing is more likely to produce such a state of mind than the long continuance of an office of high trust. Nothing can be more corrupting, nothing more destructive of all those noble feelings which belong to the character of a devoted republican patriot. When this corrupting passion once takes possession of the human mind, like the love of gold, it becomes insatiable. It is the never-dying worm in his bosom, grows with his growth, and strengthens with the declining years of his victim. If this is true, it is the part of wisdom for a republic to limit the service of that officer, at least, to whom she has entrusted the management of her foreign relations, the execution of her laws, and the command of her armies and navies, to a period so short as to prevent his forgetting that he is the accountable agent, not the principal—the servant, not the master. Until an amendment of the Constitution can be effected public opinion may secure the desired object. I give my aid to it, by renewing the pledge heretofore given, that, under no circumstances, will I consent to serve a second term.

But if there is danger to public liberty from the acknowledged defects of the Constitution, in the want of limit to the continuance of the Executive power in the same hands, there is, I apprehend, not much less from a misconception of that instrument, as it regards the powers actually given. I cannot conceive that, by a fair construction, any or either of its provisions would be found to constitute the President a part of the legislative power. It cannot be claimed from the power to recommend, since, although enjoined as a duty upon him, it is a privilege which he holds in common with every other citizen. And although there may be something more of confidence in the propriety of the measures recommended in the one case than in the other, in the obligations of ultimate decision there can be no difference. In the language of the Constitution, "all the legislative powers" which it grants "are vested in the Congress of the United States." It would be a solecism in language to say that any portion of those is not included in the whole.

It may be said, indeed, that the Constitution has given to the Executive the power to annul the acts of the legislative body, by refusing to them his assent. So a similar power has necessarily resulted from that instrument to the Judiciary; and yet the Judiciary forms no part of the Legislature. There is, it is true, this difference between these grants of power. The Executive can put his negative upon the acts of the Legislature for other cause than that of want of conformity to the Constitution, whilst the Judiciary can only declare void those which violate that instrument. But the decision of the Judiciary is final in such a case, whereas, in every instance where the veto of the Executive is applied, it may be overcome by a vote of two thirds of both Houses of Congress. The negative upon the acts of the Legislature by the Executive authority, and that in the hands of one individual, would seem to be an incongruity in our system. Take some others of a similar character, however, it appears to be highly expedient; and if used only with the forbearance, and in the spirit which was intended by its authors, it may be productive of great good, and be found one of the best safeguards to the Union. At the period of the formation of the Constitution, the principle does not appear to have enjoyed much favor in the State Governments. It existed but in two; and in one of these there was a plural Executive. If we would search for the motives which operated upon the purely patriotic and enlightened assembly which framed the Constitution, for the adoption of a provision so apparently repugnant to the leading Democratic principle that the majority should govern, we must reject the idea that they anticipated from it any benefit to the ordinary course of legislation. They knew too well the high degree of intelligence which existed among the people, and the enlightened character of the State Legislatures, not to have the fullest confidence that the two bodies elected by them would be worthy representatives of such constituents, and, of course, that they would require no aid in correcting and maturing the measures which the circumstances of the country might require; and it is preposterous to suppose that a thought could for a moment have been entertained that the President, placed at the

capitol, in the centre of the country, could better understand the wants and wishes of the people than their own immediate representatives, who spend a part of every year among them, living with them, often laboring with them, and bound to them by the triple tie of interest, duty, and affection. To assist or control Congress, then, in its ordinary legislation, could not, I conceive, have been the motive for conferring the veto power on the President. This argument acquires additional force from the fact of its never having been thus used by the first six Presidents; and two of them were members of the Convention, one presiding over its deliberations, and the other having a larger share in consummating the labors of that august body than any other person. But if bills were never returned to Congress by either of the Presidents above referred to, upon the ground of their being inexpedient, or not as well adapted as they might be to the wants of the people, the veto was applied upon that of want of conformity to the Constitution, or because errors had been committed from a too hasty enactment.

There is another ground for the adoption of the veto principle, which had probably more influence in recommending it to the Convention than any other. I refer to the security which it gives to the just and equitable action of the Legislature upon all parts of the Union. It could not but have occurred to the Convention that, in a country so extensive, embracing so great a variety of soil and climate, and, consequently, of products, and which, from the same causes, must ever exhibit a great difference in the amount of the population of its various sections, called for a great diversity in the employment of the people, that the legislation of the majority might not always justly regard the rights and interests of the minority—and that acts of this character might be passed, under an express grant by the words of the Constitution, and, therefore, not within the competency of the Judiciary to declare void; that, however enlightened and patriotic they might suppose, from past experience, the members of Congress might be, and however largely partaking in the general love of the liberal feelings of the people, it was impossible to expect that bodies so constituted should not sometimes be controlled by local interests and sectional feelings. It was proper, therefore, to provide some umpire, from whose situation and mode of appointment more independence and freedom from such influences might be expected. Such a one was afforded by the Executive Department, constituted by the Constitution. A person elected to that high office, having his constituents in every section, State, and subdivision of the Union, must consider himself bound, by the most solemn sanctions, to guard, protect, and defend the rights of all, and of every portion, great or small, from the injustice and oppression of the rest. I consider the veto power, therefore, given by the Constitution to the Executive of the United States solely as a conservative power, to be used only, 1st, to protect the Constitution from violation; 2dly, the people from the effects of hasty legislation, where their will has been probably disregarded or not well understood; and, 3dly, to prevent the effects of combinations violative of the rights of minorities. In reference to the second of these objects, I may observe, that I consider it the right and privilege of the people to decide disputed points of the Constitution, arising from the general grant of power to Congress to carry into effect the powers expressly given. And I believe, with Mr. Madison, "that repeated recollections, under varied circumstances, in acts of the Legislature, Executive, and Judicial branches of the Government, accompanied by indications in different modes of the concurrence of the general will of the nation, as according to the President sufficient authority for his considering such disputed point as settled."

Upwards of half a century has elapsed since the adoption of our present form of Government. It would be an object more highly desirable than the gratification of the curiosity of speculative statesmen, if its precise situation could be ascertained, a fair exhibit made of the operations of each of its Departments, of the powers which they respectively claim and exercise, of the collisions which have occurred between them, or between the whole Government and those of the States, or either of them. We could then compare our actual condition, after fifty years' trial of our system, with what it was in the commencement of its operations, and ascertain whether the predictions of the patriots who opposed its adoption, or the confident hopes of its advocates, have been best realized. The great dread of the former seems to have been, that the reserved powers of the States would be absorbed by those of the Federal Government, and a consolidated power established, leaving to the States the shadow, only, of that independent action for which they had so zealously contended, and on the preservation of which they relied as the last hope of liberty. Without denying that the result to which they looked with so much apprehension is in the way of being realized, it is obvious that they did not clearly see the mode of its accomplishment. The General Government has seized upon none of the reserved rights of the States. As far as any open warfare may have gone, the State authorities have uniformly maintained their rights. To a casual observer, our system presents no appearance of discord between the different members which compose it. Even the addition of many new ones has produced no jar. They move in their respective orbits in perfect harmony with the central head, and with each other. But there is still an under current at work, by which, if not seasonably checked, the worst apprehensions of our anti-Federal patriots will be realized. And not only will the State authorities be overshadowed by the great increase of power in the Executive Department of the General Government, but the character of that Government, if not its design, too, be essentially and radically changed. This state of things has been in part effected by causes inherent in the Constitution and in part by the never failing tendency of political power to increase itself. By making the President the sole distributor of all the patronage of the Government, the framers of the Constitution do not appear to have anticipated at how short a period it would become a formidable instrument to control the free operations of the State Governments. Of trifling importance at first, it had, early in Mr. Jefferson's administration, become so powerful as to create great alarm in the mind of that patriot, from the great influence it might exert in controlling the freedom of the elective franchise. If such could have been the effects of its influence, how much greater must be the danger at this time, quadrupled in amount, as it certainly is, and more completely under the control of the Executive will, than their construction of their powers allowed, or the forbearing characters of all the early Presidents permitted them to make? But it is not by the extent of its patronage alone that the Executive Department has become dangerous, but by the use which it appears may be made of the appointing power, to bring under its control the whole revenue of the country. The Constitution has declared it to be the duty of the President to see that the laws are executed, and it makes him the Commander in Chief of the armies and navy of the United States. If the opinion

of the most approved writers upon that species of Government, which, in modern Europe, is termed *monarchy*, in contradistinction to *despotism*, is correct, there was wanting no other addition to the powers of our Chief Magistrate to stamp a monarchical character on our Government, but the control of the public finances. And to me it appears strange, indeed, that any one should doubt that the entire control which the President possesses over the officers who have the custody of the public money, by the power of removal with or without cause, does for all mischievous purposes at least virtually subject the treasure also to his disposal. The first Roman Emperor, in his attempt to seize the sacred treasure, silenced the opposition of the officer to whose charge it had been committed, by a significant allusion to his sword. By a selection of political instruments for the care of the public money, a reference to their commissions by a President, would be quite as effectual an argument as that of Cæsar to the Roman knight. I am not insensible of the great difficulty that exists in devising a proper plan for the safe keeping and disbursement of the public revenues, and I know the importance which has been attached by men of great abilities and patriotism to the divorce, as it is called, of the Treasury from the banking institutions. It is not the divorce which is complained of, but the unhallowed union of the Treasury with the Executive Department which has created such extensive alarm. To this danger to our Republican institutions, and that created by the influence given to the Executive through the instrumentality of the Federal officers, I propose to apply all the remedies which may be at my command. It was certainly a great error in the framers of the Constitution, not to have made the officer at the head of the Treasury Department entirely independent of the Executive. He should at least have been removable only upon the demand of the popular branch of the Legislature. I have determined never to remove a Secretary of the Treasury without communicating all the circumstances attending such removal to both Houses of Congress. The influence of the Executive in controlling the freedom of the elective franchise through the medium of the public officers can be effectually checked by renewing the prohibition published by Mr. Jefferson, forbidding their interference in elections further than giving their own votes; and their own independence secured by an assurance of perfect immunity, in exercising this sacred privilege of freedom under the dictates of their own unbiased judgments. Never, with my consent, shall an officer of the people, compensated for his services out of their pockets, become the plant instrument of Executive will.

There is no part of the means placed in the hands of the Executive which might be used with greater effect, for unhallowed purposes, than the control of the public press. The nation which our ancestors derived from the mother country, that "the freedom of the press is the great bulwark of civil and religious liberty," is one of the most precious legacies which they have left us. We have learned, too, from our own as well as the experience of other countries, that golden shackles, by whomsoever or by what pretence imposed, are as fatal to it as the cruel bonds of despotism. The presses in the necessary employment of the Government should never be used "to clear the guilty, or to punish crimes." A decent and manly examination of the acts of the Government should be not only tolerated but encouraged.

Upon another occasion I have given my opinion, at some length, upon the impropriety of Executive interference in the legislation of Congress. That the article in the Constitution making it the duty of the President to communicate information, and authorizing him to recommend measures, was not intended to make him the source of Legislation, and in particular, that he should never be looked to for schemes of finance. It would be very strange indeed, that the Constitution should have strictly forbidden one branch of the Legislature from interfering in the origination of such bills, and that it should be considered proper that an altogether different department of the Government should be permitted to do so. Some of our best political maxims and opinions have been drawn from our parent Isle. There are others, however, which cannot be introduced in our system without singular incoherence, and the production of much mischief. And this I conceive to be one. No matter in which of the Houses of Parliament a bill may originate, nor by whom introduced, a minister, or a member of the opposition, by the fellow of law, or rather of constitutional principle, the sovereign is supposed to have prepared it agreeably to his will, and then submitted it to Parliament for their advice and consent. Now the very reverse is the case here, not only with regard to the principle, but the forms prescribed by the Constitution. The principle certainly assigns to the only body constituted by the Constitution (the legislative body) the power to make laws, and the forms even direct that the enactments should be ascribed to them. The Senate, in relation to revenue bills, have a right to propose amendments; and so has the Executive, by the power given him to return them to the House of Representatives, with his objections. It is in his power, also, to propose amendments to the existing revenue laws, suggested by his observations upon their defective or injurious operation. But the delicate duty of devising a scheme of revenue should be left where the Constitution has placed it—with the immediate representatives of the people. For similar reasons, the mode of keeping the public treasure should be prescribed by them; and the further removed it may be from the control of the Executive, the more wholesome the arrangement, and the more in accordance with Republican principle.

Connected with this subject is the character of the currency: The idea of making it exclusively metallic, however well intended, appears to me to be fraught with more fatal consequences than any other scheme, having no relation to the personal rights of the citizen, that has ever been devised. In any single scheme could produce the effect of arresting at once, that institution of condition by which thousands of our most indigent fellow citizens, by their industry and enterprise, are raised to the possession of wealth, that is the one. If there is one measure better calculated than another to produce that state of things so much deprecated by all true republicans, by which the rich are daily adding to their hoards, and the poor sinking deeper into poverty, it is an exclusive metallic currency. On it, there is a process by which the character of the country for generosity and nobleness of feeling may be destroyed by the great increase and necessary toleration of usury, it is an exclusive metallic currency.

Amongst the other duties of a delicate character which the President is called upon to perform, is the supervision of the government of the Territories of the United States. Those of them which are destined to become members of our great political family, are compensated by their rapid progress from infancy to manhood, for the partial and temporary deprivation of their political rights. It is in few Districts, only, where American citizens

are to be found, who, under a settled system of policy, are deprived of many important political privileges, without any inspiring hopes as to the future. Their only consolation, under such circumstances of such deprivations, is that of the devoted exterior guards of a camp—that their sufferings secure tranquility and safety within. Are there any of their countrymen who would subject them to greater sacrifices, to any other humiliations than those essentially necessary to the security of the object for which they were thus separated from their fellow-citizens? Are their rights alone not to be guaranteed by the application of those great principles, upon which all our Constitutions are founded? We are told by the greatest of British orators and statesmen, that, at the commencement of the war of the Revolution, the most stupid men in England spoke of "their American subjects." Are there, indeed, citizens of any of our States who have dreamed of their subjects in the District of Columbia? Such dreams can never be realized by any agency of mine.

The people of the District of Columbia are not the subjects of the people of the States, but free American citizens. Being in the latter condition when the Constitution was formed, no words used in that instrument could have been intended to deprive them of that character. If there is anything in the great principles of unalienable rights, so emphatically insisted upon in our Declaration of Independence, they could neither make, nor the United States accept, a surrender of their liberties, and become the subjects, in other words, the slaves, of their former fellow citizens. If this be true, and it will scarcely be denied by any one who has a correct idea of his own rights as an American citizen, the grant to Congress of exclusive jurisdiction in the District of Columbia, can be interpreted, so far as respects the aggregate people of the United States, as meaning nothing more than to allow to Congress the controlling power necessary to afford a free and safe exercise of the functions assigned to the General Government by the Constitution. In all other respects, the legislation of Congress should be adapted to their peculiar position and wants, and be conformable with their deliberate opinions of their own interests.

I have spoken of the necessity of keeping the respective Departments of the Government, as well as all the other authorities of our country, within their appropriate orbits. This is a matter of difficulty in some cases, as the powers which they respectively claim are often not defined by very distinct lines. Mischievous, however, in their tendencies, as collisions of this kind may be, those which arise between the respective communities, which for certain purposes compose one nation, are much more so; for no such union can long exist without the careful culture of those feelings of confidence and affection which are the effective bonds of union between free and confederated States. Strong as is the tie of interest, it has been often found ineffectual. Men, blinded by their passions, have been known to adopt measures for their country in direct opposition to all the suggestions of policy. The alternative, then, is to destroy or keep down a bad passion by creating and fostering a good one; and it seems to be the corner stone upon which our American political architects have reared the fabric of our Government. The cement which was to bind it, and perpetuate its existence, was the affectionate attachment between all its members. To insure the continuance of this feeling, produced at first by a community of dangers of sufferings and of interest, the advantages of each were made accessible to all. No participation in any good, possessed by any member of an extensive confederacy, except in domestic government, was withheld from the citizen of any other member. By a process attended with no difficulty, no delay, no expense but that of removal the citizen of one might become the citizen of any other, and successively of the whole. The lines, too, separating powers to be exercised by the citizens of one State from those of another, seem to be so distinctly drawn as to leave no room for misunderstanding. The citizens of each State unite in their persons all the privileges which characterize confederates, and all that they may claim as citizens of the United States; but in no case can the same person at the same time, act as the citizen of two separate States, and he is therefore positively precluded from any interference with the reserved powers of any State, but that of which he is for the time being a citizen. He may indeed offer to the citizens of other States his advice as to their management, and the form in which it was tendered is left to his own discretion and sense of propriety.

It may be observed, however, that organized associations of citizens, requiring compliance with their wishes, too much resemble the recommendations of Athens to her allies—supported by an armed and powerful fleet. It was indeed, to the ambition of the leading States to control the domestic concerns of the others, that the destruction of that celebrated confederacy, and subsequently of all its members, is mainly to be attributed. And it is owing to the absence of that spirit that the Helvetic confederacy has for so many years been preserved. Never has there been seen in the institutions of the separate members of any confederacy more elements of discord. In the principles and forms of government and religion, as well as in the circumstances of the several cantons, so marked a discrepancy was observable, as to promise anything but harmony in their intercourse or permanency in their alliance. And yet, for ages, neither has been interrupted. Content with the positive benefits which their union produced, with the independence and safety from foreign aggression which it secured, those sagacious people respected the institutions of each other, however repugnant to their own principles and prejudices.

Our Confederacy, fellow citizens, can only be preserved by the same forbearance. Our citizens must be content with the exercise of the powers with which the Constitution clothes them. The attempt of those of one State to control the domestic institutions of another, can only result in feelings of distrust and jealousy, the certain harbingers of discord, violence, civil war, and the ultimate destruction of our free institutions. Our Confederacy is perfectly illustrated by the terms and principles of a government of a common partnership. There is a kind of power to be exercised under the direction of the joint councils of the allied members, but that which has been reserved by the individual members is intangible by the common government or the individual members composing it. To attempt it leads to support in the principles of our Constitution. It should be our constant and earnest endeavor mutually to cultivate a spirit of concord and harmony among the various parts of our Confederacy. Experience has abundantly taught us that the agitation by citizens of one part of the Union of a subject not confided to the General Government, but exclusively under the guardianship of the local authorities, is productive of no other consequences than bitterness, alienation, discord, and injury to the very cause which is intended to be advanced. Of all the great interests which appertain to our country, that of universal concord, confidence, fraternal union, is by far the



most important, since it is the only true and certain

of all others. In consequence of the embarrassed state of business and the currency, some of the States may meet with difficulty in their financial concerns. However deeply we may regret any thing imprudent or excessive in the engagements into which States have entered for the purpose of their own, it does not become us to disparage the State Governments, nor to discourage them from making proper efforts for their own relief; on the contrary, it is our duty to encourage them, to the extent of our constitutional authority, to apply their best means, and cheerfully to make all necessary sacrifices and to submit to all necessary burdens, to fulfill their engagements and maintain their credit; for the character and credit of the several States form part of the character and credit of the whole country. The resources of the country are abundant, the enterprise and activity of our people proverbial; and we may well hope that wise legislation and prudent administration, by the respective Governments, each acting within its own sphere, will restore former prosperity.

Unpleasant and even dangerous as collisions may sometimes be, between the constituted authorities or the citizens of our country, in relation to the lines which separate their respective jurisdictions, the results can be of no vital injury to our institutions, if that spirit of moderation and forbearance for which our countrymen were once so distinguished, continue to be cherished. If this continues to be the ruling passion of our souls, the weaker feelings of the mistaken enthusiast will be corrected, the Utopian dreams of the scheming politician dissipated, and the complicated intrigues of the demagogue rendered harmless. The spirit of liberty is the sovereign balm for every injury which our institutions may receive. On the contrary, no care that is used in the construction of our Government, no division of powers, no distribution of checks in its several departments, will prove effectual to keep us a free People, if this spirit is suffered to decay; and decay it will without constant nurture. To the neglect of this duty, the best historians agree in attributing the ruin of all the Republics with whose existence and fall their writings have made us acquainted. The same causes will ever produce the same effects; and as long as the love of power is a dominant passion of the human bosom, and as long as the understanding of men can be warped and their affections changed by operations upon their passions and propensities, so long will the liberty of a people depend on their own constant attention to its preservation. The danger to all well-established free Governments arises from the unwillingness of the People to believe in its existence, or from the influence of designing men, diverting their attention from the quarter whence it approaches, to a source from which it can never come. This is the old trick of those who would usurp the government of their country. In the name of Democracy they speak, warning the people against the influence of wealth and the danger of aristocracy. They ancient and modern is the spirit of such exhortation. Caesar became the master of the Roman people and the Senate, under the pretence of supporting the democratic claims of the former against the aristocracy of the latter; Cromwell, in the character of protector of the liberties of the People, became the dictator of England; and Bolivar possessed himself of unlimited power, with the title of his country's Liberator. There is, on the contrary, no single instance on record of an extensive and well-established republic being changed into an aristocracy. The tendencies of all such Governments in their decline is to monarchy; and the strongest principle to liberty there is the spirit of Democracy—no spirit which assumes the character, and in times of great excitement imposes itself upon the People as the genuine spirit of freedom, and like the false Christ whose coming was foretold by the Saviour, seeks to, and were it possible would, impose upon the true and most faithful disciples of liberty. It is in periods like this that it behoves the People to be most watchful of those to whom they have intrusted power. And although there is at times much difficulty in distinguishing the false from the true spirit, a calm and dispassionate investigation will detect the counterfeit as well by the character of its operations, as the results they produce. The true spirit of liberty, although divided, persevering, bold, and uncompromising in principle, till secured, is mild, and tolerant, and scrupulous as to the means it employs; whilst the spirit of party, assuming to be that of liberty, is harsh, vindictive, and intolerant, and utterly reckless as to the character of the allies which it brings to the aid of its cause. When the genuine spirit of liberty animates the body of a people to a thorough examination of their affairs, it leads to the extension of every exercise which may have fastened itself upon any of the Departments of the Government, and restores the system to its pristine health and beauty. But the reign of an intolerant spirit of party amongst a free people, seldom fails to result in a dangerous accession to the Executive power introduced and established amidst unusual professions of a devotion to Democracy.

The foregoing remarks relate almost exclusively to matters connected with our domestic concerns. It may be proper, however, that I should give some indications to my fellow-citizens of my proposed course of conduct in the management of our foreign relations. I assure them, therefore, that it is my intention to use every means in my power to preserve the friendly intercourse which now so happily subsists with every foreign nation; and that, although of course, not well informed as to the state of any pending negotiations with any of them, I see in the personal characters of the Sovereigns, as well as in the mutual interest of our own and of the foreign Governments with which our relations are most intimate, a pressing guarantee that the last illustrated precedent to the interests of our subjects, as well as our citizens, will not be interrupted by the advancement of any claim, or pretension upon their part to which our honor would not permit us to yield. Long the defender of our country's rights in the field, I trust that my fellow-citizens will not see in my earnest desire to preserve peace with foreign Powers any indication that their rights will ever be sacrificed, or the honor of the nation tarnished, by any admission on the part of our Chief Magistrate unworthy of their former glory. In our intercourse with our Aboriginal neighbors, the same intercourse and justice, which marked the course prescribed to me by two of my illustrious predecessors, must actuate me in the discharge of the duties of Superintendent and Commissioner, should be strictly observed. I can conceive of no more equine spectacle—none more likely to propitiate an impartial and common Creator, than a rigid adherence to the principles of justice on the part of a powerful nation in its transactions with a weaker and uncivilized people, whose circumstances have placed at its disposal.

Before concluding, fellow citizens, I must say something to you on the subject of the parties at this time existing in our country. To me it appears perfectly clear, that the interest of that country requires that the violence of the spirit by which those parties are at this time governed, must be greatly mitigated, if not entirely extinguished, or consequences will ensue which are appalling to be thought of. If parties in a Republic are necessary to secure a degree of vigilance sufficient to keep the public functionaries within the bounds of law and duty, at that point their usefulness ends. Beyond that they become destructive of public virtue, the parents of a spirit antagonistic to that of liberty, and, eventually, its inevitable conqueror. We have examples of Republics, where the love of country and of liberty, at one time, were the dominant passions of the whole mass of citizens. And yet, with the continuance of the name and form of free Government, not a vestige of those qualities remaining in the bosom of any one of its citizens. It was the beautiful remark of a distinguished English writer that "in the Roman Senate, Octavianus had a party, and Anthony a party but the commonwealth had none." Yet the Senate continued to meet in the Temple of Liberty, to talk of the sacredness and beauty of the Commonwealth, and gaze at the statues of the elder Brutus and of the Curius and Dentus. And the people assembled in the forum, not as in the days of Camillus and the Scipios, upon the acts of the Senate, but to receive from the hands of the leaders of the respective parties their share of the spoils, and to shout for one or the other, as those collected in Gaul, or Egypt, and the lesser Asia, would furnish the larger dividend. The spirit of liberty had fled, and avoiding the shades of civilized man, had sought protection in the vale of Stygia or Scandania.

to; and to give the operation of the same cause and influence, to the people of our country and our State. A citizenry so vital, not only to our country but to the world, must be kept by every patriot; and every tendency to a state of things likely to produce it must be checked. Such a tendency has existed—does exist. Always the friend of my countrymen, ever their defender, it becomes my duty to say to them from this high place to which their partiality has exalted them, that there exists in the land a spirit hostile to their best interests—hostile to liberty itself. It is a spirit contracted in its views within its object. It looks to the aggrandizement of a few, even to the destruction of the interests of the whole. The entire remedy is with the People. Something, however, may be effected by the means which they have placed in my hands. It is union that we want, not of a party, but a union of the whole country for the sake of the whole country—for the defence of its interests and its honor against foreign aggression, for the defence of those principles for which our ancestors so gloriously contended. As far as it depends upon me it shall be accomplished. All the information at least of an Executive party in the halls of the Legislative body. I wish for the support of no member of that body to any measure of mine that does not satisfy his judgment and his sense of duty to those from whom he holds his appointment; nor any confidence in advance from the People, but that asked for by Mr. Jefferson, "to give firmness and effect to the legal administration of their affairs."

I deem the present occasion sufficiently important and solemn to justify me in expressing to my fellow-citizens a profound reverence for the Christian Religion, and a thorough conviction that sound—moral, religious and a just sense of religious responsibility, are essentially connected with all true and lasting greatness; and to that good being who has blessed us with the gifts of civil and religious freedom, who watched over and prospered the labors of our Fathers, and has hitherto preserved to us institutions far exceeding in excellence those of any other people, let us unite in fervent commendation every interest of our beloved country in all future time.

Fellow-citizens: Being fully invested with that high office to which the partiality of my countrymen has called me, I now take an affectionate leave of you. You will bear with you to your homes the remembrance of the pledge I have this day given to discharge all the high duties of my exalted station, according to the best of my ability; and I shall enter upon their performance with entire confidence in the support of a just and generous People.

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From the North Carolina Standard.

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

We agree with our Washington correspondent, that it is possible for a man who is great in any one thing that requires mind to be equally so in another, if moderate vanity does not prevent him from listening to the advice of experience and the suggestions of common sense.

For his own sake, as well as for the credit of the State, we would rather see Mr. Badger in the office of Attorney General than in that of Secretary of the Navy. But time will show whether he will profit by rebuke, or still be inflated by the fulsome and servile flattery of less than a moiety of a village aristocracy.

We have no wish that Mr. Badger should fail in his undertaking; we wish him no personal harm; but for his vagaries have created no sentiment without a risible accompaniment. We would not hurt a hair of his head—nor do we think he will ever do the like to the enemies even of the republic. But when a man assumes a position, after the manner of Biddle, and looks upon the "servile route," with contempt, and then means to change his affected dignity for the familiarity of those he calls "the vulgar," he loses, in a great degree, his claims to our respect—for while the first may be counted a weakness, the second a little short of criminality. The man who so acts, ought to be told of it, especially when he aspires to high stations, and when his friends claim for him honor from a people he affects to despise; and we might add, from no very elevated portion of whom he has recently emerged.

We repeat, that we wish he may succeed; and he may rely upon it, his success depends greatly upon his giving heed to the rebukes of those he considers his enemies, and from whom alone he hears the truth, as he will himself be one day conscious.

Our readers can hardly be aware of the extent to which adulation has been carried in respect to Mr. Badger. The "Whig" papers say his appointment is an "honor to the State," but that it is "no honor to him." Thus do they make him superior to the people and greater than the Commonwealth.

Since the above was in type, we see the following remarks concerning this appointment in the Fayetteville North Carolinian:

"Now, it is possible, that the whole Southern interest is to have but one representative in the Cabinet, and an ultra Federalist. Are the people of the South going to put up with this? Are they going to give up their interest entirely, to the North and West. Are they willing to have a high tariff, and a distribution of the proceeds of the Public Lands to pay off the British debts of the Federal Government? Oh ye dupes of Federalism! it serves ye right. You have turned out your Democratic President with his Southern Democratic Secretary of State, and his Southern Democratic Secretary of War, and you have put in a Federalist, with but one Southern man in the Cabinet, and a Federalist—opposed to the mass—opposed to a popular Government; a man whose popularity at home could not even elect him to his own State Legislature! A man, who had a white man \$1,250, for flogging a mulatto; a man, than whom, a greater enemy to the mass, could not have been picked out of the State. These are facts, and who dare deny them, dare do any thing. And why was this man made Secretary of the Navy? It is a fact that none but barbed partisans will deny, that in consequence of his not being elected to the United States Senate, on account of Western opposition, the Whig Caucus promised to recommend him to General Harrison for Attorney General, and the General thought, perhaps, as he lived in a far and torpid time country, he would do for the Navy. No! had it not been for his big cabin services, he never would have been in the Cabinet, in the world."

We think our friend of the North Carolinian has mistaken the reason why the Whig thought Mr. Badger "would do for the Navy." He is not half up to "Whig trap" and cunning in this particular; or else he has forgotten the two specimens of naval architecture, sent up by the Wilmington and Newbern Whiggy, and which were paraded in the log cabin procession of this city, and one of which has ever since been exposed in the State Capitol Square, for the inspection of the curious. Deep fellows, these Whigs! It is not as clear as moon light, that these specimens were sent that Ajax might qualify himself for the office he has obtained? We hope the Carolinian will not offend the nostrils of a "Whig" gently by mentioning "far and torpid" again; but contemplate the specimens of naval architecture above spoken of, with becoming admiration—there being two things to admire in the matter. 1st. The perfection of the specimens, as all that the "Whigs" do is perfect, of course. 2d. The profound sagacity and astonishing foresight of the "Whigs," in providing the means whereby certain members of their party

should be qualified to act as Secretary of the Navy. And this was not the only lesson given on the occasion. There was an eye to the post of Secretary of War—an several Rail Road and other General commands—"on military" on that great occasion; giving free specimens of their knowledge about the "plumed troop and the big war."

On looking over some other papers, we find the half has not been told concerning Mr. Secretary Badger. One paper speaks of his "chivalry," and another discloses the important fact that he rode, all the way on horseback, to Norfolk, Virginia, with one Gen. Jones.

"He's a valiant hero!  
Tweele, tweele, tweele, tweele, tweele!"



## WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, N. C.:

Friday, March 12, 1841.

### THE INAUGURAL.

By the exclusion of almost every thing else, we make room on the inside of our sheet this week for President Harrison's Inaugural Address, knowing that it will be eagerly looked for by every body as being expected to contain some intimations of the direction which will now be given to the vessel of State. So far as respects any expectation of this kind, all will be disappointed. There is no exposition of the policy which will govern the new Administration. Hereafter it has been the custom of the Presidents to give a brief sketch in their Inaugurals of the principles and policy which are to direct their Administrations; this address of President Harrison, differs from all before it, in its great length and extraordinary character, being vastly wordy without signification, and greatly labored without leaving on the mind any impression of what it means, or what it is intended to express. In the whole address we find no reference to great principles, or fundamental doctrines, but it is made up of vague disquisition on our form of Government, with occasional expressions of sentiment good and patriotic enough, very proper for a flowery lecture, but out of place in a grave Inaugural, where we look for plain sense, and candid dealing, not rounding phrases and florishes of rhetoric. We have the usual allusions to Greece, Rome, and Athens, which was to be anticipated, always occupying, as they do, a conspicuous place in every speech of the General's on every occasion, and upon all subjects. On the whole, we think it will be admitted that there is nothing in the Inaugural itself to satisfy either party of anything in particular, in reference to the policy intended to be pursued by the Harrison Administration.

Mr. Fisher.—We are authorized to say that Mr. Fisher declines being a candidate for the next Congress. As it is now generally understood that an Extra Session will be called to convene sometime in the course of the Spring or Summer, he thinks it proper thus early to make known his intention to decline running in order that the attention of the people may at once be turned to the question of his successor.

We have received Mr. Fisher's Circular Address for publication, in which he states his reasons for declining to run, and gives an view on the present condition of public affairs. It will be printed as soon as possible.

We have heard it conjectured that an election for members of Congress in this State, will be ordered to take place in May, or perhaps sooner. The time of holding the election will, of course, be regulated by the time that may be fixed on for the meeting of Congress.

We are at home again only in time to find space enough left in this week's paper for a brief notice of President Harrison's Inaugural. We will endeavor to turn over the heap of papers which has accumulated during our absence and bring up the news of that time, next week.

### VIRGINIA SENATOR.

The Hon. WILLIAM S. ARCHER (Fed.) was on yesterday elected by the Legislature of Virginia a Senator of the United States for six years from this day, in the place of the Hon. William H. Roane, (Dem.) whose term expired yesterday. There were two ballots at both of which it required 82 to elect.—Globe.

Judge P. P. Barbour.—The Globe of the 26th ult., announces the death of our distinguished and virtuous fellow citizen, P. P. Barbour, Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States. He retired to his chamber in his usual health, on the night of the 24th, and was found dead in his bed on the morning of Thursday. His sudden decease is ascribed to an affection of the heart. The last rites were paid to his remains at the Capitol, in the chamber of the Supreme Court, on the 26th. The President, Vice President, Senators, Representatives, and Judges attended the ceremony.—Raleigh (N. C.) Standard.

### From the Globe of March 4.

#### IMPORTANT FROM ENGLAND.

Just as our paper was going to press, the Northern mail arrived, which brings the following important news. There was a long debate in the House of Commons on the subject of McLeod's imprisonment, which we have not time to publish in to-night's paper. The most important portion of it will be given in to-morrow's Globe.

#### From the New York Journal of Commerce, March 3.

#### ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT.

SIX DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the steam ship President, Capt. Roberts, we have Liverpool papers to February 10th, and London to the evening of the 9th.

The Duke of Wellington had been ill, but by the last accounts was much better.

Among the passengers in the President is Samuel W. Ogilby, Esq., British Consul for North and South Carolina, bearer of despatches for the British Minister at Washington.

A fearful avalanche, or land-slide, occurred in the Commune of Gragnano, Italy, February 22d, by which one hundred and thirteen persons lost their lives.

The cotton market was dull at Liverpool and brisk at Havre. The duty on foreign flour had fallen one shilling a barrel in England. The news from India had raised tea a little, say 2d lb.

#### SEIZURE OF MR. McLEOD.

London, February 9.—In the House of Lords, the Earl of Mountbatten yesterday brought forward the seizure of Mr. McLeod, a British subject, by the authorities of the State of New York, and asked her Ma-

jesty's Government if they had received information of the facts, and what steps they had taken in consequence.

Vicount Melbourne replied that ministers had received the information alluded to, and that steps had been taken by Government. What those steps were, the noble Vicount thought the House could not expect him to state while the negotiations were still pending; but he assured their Lordship that no means should be left unemployed to effect the liberation of Mr. McLeod, and to uphold the honor of the country.

London, Feb. 5.—The last intelligence acquiesces us that the fortification law has been carried in the Chamber of Deputies by a majority of 73, and that by the defeat of sundry amendments calculated to embarrass the execution of it. The *entente* is to be completed, and the detached forts are to be raised simultaneously with it; but Marshall Soult reserves to the Government the right of determining how the works are to be constructed, and where the forts are to be placed.

The Courier Francois states, that on Monday evening, immediately after the adoption of the Fortification bill by the Chamber of Deputies, the Ambassadors of Great Britain, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, despatched extraordinary couriers to their respective Governments.

The Subhan Mercury, under date the 28th ult., states that the Austrian army was on its full war footing. At a moment's notice, the Austrian Government could bring into the field 300,000 men and 600 pieces of cannon.

### CHINA.

London, Feb. 6.—By an extraordinary express we have dates from Canton to November 3; from Calcutta, December 22, 1840; from Bombay, January 1; from Alexandria, January 23; and from Malta, January 28. The latest intelligence from the island of Chusan is dated October 24, and from Macao, November 3. By these it appears that the posture of affairs in China remains unchanged since our last advice, and the most gloomy apprehensions as to the final result of the proposed negotiations were entertained. Both in China and in India the conduct of the Admiral is commented upon in most severe terms, and it seems to be the national opinion that in consenting to withdraw his forces from the immediate neighborhood of Peking, he has committed a gross error, and allowed himself to be duped by the Chinese commissioners.

### "WHIG" ECONOMY—AGAIN.

We cannot yet let the subject of "Whig" economy drop—and as it is a theme on which the orators and writers of that party have decanted so largely, it must be very pleasant to them to hear a great deal about it. The extravagance of the Administration of the General Government was a very killing matter; so much so that the practice of the great "Whig" economists of our State Government were entirely overlooked.

We now present a few items of the cost of Ornaments alone, on a part of our State Capitol, for the special benefit of the "log cabin" Whiggy. A very plain sort of people, these Whigs!

The official Records show us:

2,290 yards, 6 inch angle cornice	\$773 56
18,786 do. 2 do. other cornice	4,510 96
9,932 cast enrichments	5,047 81
549 Panels	186 50
160 Wreaths	386 52
97 Drops and Centre Flowers	435 60
	\$11,340 95

Before the "Whigs" talk again about the extravagance of the General Government or any one else, we hope they will just look over these and other items of Federal Whig extravagance in the State Government of North Carolina. Between eleven and twelve thousand dollars, for useless and unnecessary ornaments, without which the building would have been complete and really splendid.—And yet this is "Whig" log cabin economy and hard cider simplicity. Very few comments are necessary on facts like these. If the people can be long deceived by those whose precepts and practices tally after this fashion, we should almost hope to see the proof that hard cider had added their brains—it would be mortifying that people in their senses should be imposed upon after such a sort. Any one is to be pitied who could retain his faith in those who pretended to a great affection for log cabins, and a style of living corresponding with the plainness of the plain, and then could give upwards of eleven thousand dollars for fiddle faddle ornaments not worth a cent. Five thousand dollars for "cast enrichments" alone—five thousand dollars for little bits of plaster stuck around a room, for the very important purpose of drawing the exclamation, "Oh, how pretty!" from those who care as much how hard the people labor for the money, as they do for the people themselves—which is just nothing at all. Oh, the beauty of Federal humbug; the humbug that calls it self the "real log cabin" Whiggy, and then gives eleven thousand dollars for petty pieces of plaster made into baby ornaments to please the eyes of "lads, fools and fiddlers!" This is "Federal" "Republican" "Whig" consistency.—This is "Whig" love for the people's interest. This is a practical comment upon the log cabin, coon skin, and hard cider mania. The legitimate effect of that great moral sentiment promulgated during the recent canvass—that sublime doctrine of the Whiggy conveyed and expressed in the very forcible and elegant sentence—"Hurra for Tip and Ty." Let the people go on with this "hurra," and they will tip over the Constitution and tie themselves fast in the manacles of a monarchy. They may "hurra" for those who pretend to love them and to cherish their interest, while they practice all sorts of magnificent shows, pomp and extravagant expenditure, till they "hurra" themselves into "sans culottes" for the edification of one and the glorification of another branch of the Federal Whiggy.—North Carolina Standard.

MARRIED.

In this County, on the 4th instant, by the Rev. S. Rothrock, Mr. GEORGE PEELER to Miss RACHEL, daughter of Mr. Jacob Thomas.

### Attention!

#### SALISBURY GUARDS.

YOU are hereby commanded to parade at the Court-House, in the Town of Salisbury, on Saturday, the 20th of March, at 10 o'clock, A. M., armed according to law and equipped in the uniform of the Company, for the purpose of drill and Court martial.

By order of the Captain.

JOHN H. WEANT, O. S.

Salisbury, N. C., March 5, 1841.

### Docts. Killian & Powe,

Salisbury, N. C., March 5, 1841.

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Salisbury, N. C., March 5, 1841.

HEAD-QUARTERS,  
SALISBURY, N. C., MARCH 5, 1841.



### Attention!—Officers of 64th Regiment.

YOU are commanded to parade at the Court-House, in the Town of Salisbury, on Thursday, the 1st day of April, at 10 o'clock, A. M., armed with Side arms, for Drill;—and on Friday, the 2d of April, at 9 o'clock, A. M., with your respective Companies, armed and equipped as the law directs, for Review and Inspection.

By order of R. W. LONG, C. L. Com'd't.

J. M. BROWN, Adj't.

P. S.—Captains are ordered to make their returns on the day of Drill.

J. M. BROWN, Adj't.

### K K K

#### SALISBURY COFFEE-HOUSE.

THE Subscriber takes pleasure in informing his friends and customers, that he has just returned from Charleston with a large supply of Groceries of every description, and ventures to say, that he has as great an assortment as any of the Northern Cities, which he will sell low for cash or on a short credit to punctual dealers.

The Subscriber's customers will remember that he published a notice in the papers of this place, requesting his customers who were indebted to call and settle, and those who have not done it, may rest assured, if it is not done before our next Court, may expect to find them in the hands of an officer for collection.

F. R. ROUCHE.

### CONCORD COFFEE-HOUSE.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Concord and surrounding country, that he has opened a Grocery Store in the Town of Concord, where he will keep constantly on hand a large supply of Groceries.

—SUCH AS—

WINE and LIQUORS, imported and domestic

—ALSO—

Sugar, Coffee, Bread, Crackers, Cheese, Lemons, French Prunes, Cakes, Raisins, Candies of all kinds, Toys, prime chewing, and smoking Tobacco, Spanish Segars of the best quality, Garden Seeds of all kinds, Indigo, Copperas, Madder, Ginger, Spice, Pepper, Almonds, Cloves, Cinnamon, English Walnuts, Macaroni, Vermacelli, Sardines, Herrings,—essences of Cinnamon, Cloves, Peppermint, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

The Subscriber hopes by strict attention to business to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

F. R. ROUCHE.

March 12, 1841.

The "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," and Charlotte Journal will insert the "Concord Coffee House," three weeks, and send their accounts to Salisbury.

### Male and Female School.

MR. & MRS. SCHECK'S School will re-open on Monday next, (15th of March) in large and comfortable rooms, in their present dwelling.

The Female department will be under the direction of Mrs. SCHECK. Terms as heretofore. Salisbury, March 12, 1841.

### Lost or Mislaid.

TWO Notes placed in my hands for collection, one given by David Holdshouser and Leonard Hielick, for Sixty-seven Dollars and Fifty Cents, or thereabouts; the other given by Leonard Hielick and David Holdshouser, for Fifty Dollars, both of which Notes were made payable to William Hampton, and due some time in October last. All persons are forwarded from trading for said Notes, and the said H. Holdshouser and Hielick from paying the same to any person but myself or my order.

HENRY SMITH.

Salisbury, March 12, 1841.

### NOTICE.

THE firm of a Benceni & M. W. Alexander, has this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against said Company, will present them to A. Benceni, who is fully authorized to settle the same.

M. W. ALEXANDER.

A. BENCENI.

March 2, 1841.

### DR. G. B. DOUGLAS

HAVING removed his Office to 2nd Door of Mr. Cowan's brick row, (formerly occupied by Dr. Ashbel Smith,) nearly opposite Michael Brown's store, politely tenders his professional services to the public.

Salisbury, August 21, 1840.

### DR. JAMES G. WOMACK

HAVING located himself permanently in the Town of SALISBURY, tenders his professional services to its citizens and the adjacent country, in all the various branches of his profession. He can



## Poetical Department.

"LIKE ORIENT PEARLS AT RANDOM STRUNG."

From Alexander's Weekly Messenger.  
LINES.

[BY CATHERINE R. WATERMAN.]

It was a dream, a sunny dream,  
And all was waking;  
But off, on life's misty stream,  
A rude wave was breaking.

And hopes we used to treasure up,  
Like that wave's sparkle, never,  
And in our once on joyous cup  
They are united never.

'Tis vain to mourn for days that flow,  
Days bright, but too deceiving;  
The heart is early taught to own  
The folly of believing.

The bee, that mid the morning dew  
On fragrant couch reposes,  
May search at eve the garden through  
In vain for those bright roses.

'Tis so with hearts—hope's sunny smile  
Shine every young emotion,  
But flow with morning's light, the while  
We stem life's darkest ocean.

Float on, sweet, your shatter'd bark,  
The haven lies before thee;  
Struggle no more those waves to mark,  
They'll soon be swelling o'er thee.

## VARIETY.

**A Doctor's Reply.**—A country doctor, of home-bred breeding, courted a brisk girl, the daughter of a farmer, who was desirous to marry him, he having a pretty good estate. Accordingly the day was appointed. But shortly after, spying a grey hare on which the old man used to ride, and which, for a long time, was much esteemed, he, the doctor, desired to have her given in to complete his matrimonial bargain, but being refused, he hung away in a dill, and told the father he might keep his daughter. The girl was delighted with this rupture, but soon after, the doctor repented of his folly, and came again to see her, when she was at home alone. She pretended to have no knowledge of him. "Why, it is strange," said he, "that you should so soon forget me. I am your old doctor, the doctor." "I cry mercy, sir," replied she, "I do remember me of such a person; you are the gentleman who came wooing my father's grey mare. Your mistress is grazing in the orchard, and you may make your addresses to her if you please."

**Curious Economy.**—There never was a wiser man than that of Franklin. "Nothing is cheap which you do not want." Yet how perfectly in accordance many people are on the subject of buying cheap things. "Do tell me why you have bought that cast-iron door plate?" asked the husband of one of those notable bargainers. "Dear me," replied the wife, "you know it is always my plan to lay up things against time of need; who knows but you may die, and I may marry a man with the same name as that on the door plate?"

**Sing Froid.**—A criminal got asleep in the box, and was jugged by an officer to hear his sentence. The Judge appointed a day when he should hang by the neck until he was dead. The condemned gaped and opened his eyes while the sentence was pronounced; and as soon as it was concluded he said reproachfully to the officer, "Is that all?" and immediately fell asleep again.

An Irish gentleman thus addressed an indolent servant, who indulged himself in bed at a late hour in the morning:—"Fall to rising! you spalpeen, fall to rising!—Don't stand there lying in bed all day!"

**A Temperance Member.**—A lady in Edinburgh offered a glass of whiskey to a charwoman who had been doing something about the house. "Na, na, na, I canna take it. I've joined the Temperance Society." "Dear me! What can I give you, then? Will you have a glass of ale?" "Aye, ye may run in the house? The regulations say nothing about it!"

**Paying Old Debts.**—"There," exclaimed Mrs. Series, an old lady who kept a store in Chatham street, New York, many years ago, and who became involved in over trading. "There, there," said she, rubbing her hands together; "thank my stars, I have at length borrowed money enough to pay off all my debts, and have plenty left to resume business."

"The best cure," observed Charles Phillips, "for a refractory female, particularly one given to drinking, is to tick her." "Not so," exclaimed B. who, "for adding liquor to spirit, you may give her a drop too much."

An English schoolmaster who has written a grammar, says that a repeating watch is of the feminine gender.

**Qualifications for Matrimony.**—No woman ought to be permitted to enter upon the duties of matrimony without being able to make a shirt, mend a coat, take a loaf of bread, roast a joint of meat, broil a steak, make a pudding and manufacture frocks and garters for little responsibilities.

If only those possessed of these qualifications were permitted to become wives, how many years do you think, reader, it would take a good arithmetician to calculate the number of old maids?

A biography of Robespierre, which appeared in an Irish paper, concludes in the following ludicrous manner:—"This extraordinary man left no child, none behind him except his brother, who was killed at the same time!"

**A Pan.**—A gentleman who was blessed with a mouth of unusual dimensions, was once asked by a friend, if he had a loan of that mouth of his. "No," grand humbly replied the other, "I have it only from year to year."

"If youth were to come again," said an aged gentleman, "I would be a scholar." Aye; and how many more would be? What a useful hint is this to youth. If every youth would keep in view the fact that "sixty minutes makes an hour," how much wiser than the past would be the present generation.

A gentleman observed upon an indolent pleader at the bar, that he was the most affecting orator he ever heard of; he never attempted to speak but he excited general sympathy.

**Short Hand.**—An individual who keeps a small store for the sale of "notions," in a country town, placed the following notice on the door, when about being absent one afternoon, "B back at 7 o'clock."

An Athenian who wanted eloquence, but was very brave, when another had in a long and brilliant speech promised great affairs, got up and said, "Men of Athens, all that he has said, I will do."

## CABINET OF MINERALS FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, as Administrator of the late Doct. Austin, offers for sale the valuable **CABINET OF MINERALS** belonging to the Estate of the deceased. A considerable portion of the collection was made by Dr. Austin himself with much care, and principally consists of Gold, Silver, Copper, and Lead Ores, in their various natural combinations, selected from the mineral regions of this country; besides a number obtained from Europe. Scientific gentlemen, or literary institutions desiring to purchase the whole, or any part of the Cabinet, can have further information on application by letter to the undersigned.

The collection will be sold as soon as a reasonable price may be offered for it.

C. K. WHEELER, Adm'r.  
Salisbury, N. C., Dec. 4, 1840.

**CABINET WORK.**  
THE Subscriber informs the public that he continues the **Cabinet-Making Business** in the village of **LEXINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.**

He is prepared to execute all descriptions of work in his line of business in a very superior style, as regards workmanship and materials, and certainly on lower terms than is afforded by any other establishment of the kind in this region of country.

Orders from a distance thankfully received and promptly and faithfully executed.  
Produce, Scantling and Plank taken in exchange for work.  
**NATHAN PARKS.**  
Lexington, Feb. 7, 1840.

"NEVER DESPAIR OF THE REPUBLIC."

## PROPOSALS

For a Newspaper in the City of Raleigh, to be called **THE SOUTHERN TIMES;**  
To be Edited by **Henry I. Toole.**

Proposals of this sort usually abound in promises; few will be made in case, but they will all be redeemed. The design of the proposed paper differs somewhat from that of any now published in this City: combining more Literary Miscellany with Politics, than is customary with the party Press. Its main character, however, will be political and its doctrines of the Jeffersonian school. The first number will be issued about the 4th of March next, at a sufficient number of subscribers is obtained to justify the undertaking. As it cannot be regarded as perfectly certain that such will be the case, no subscriber is expected to pay until he receives the paper. The size will be about the same with the Raleigh Register, and it will be published twice a week during the sessions of the General Assembly, and weekly at all other times. The price will be Four Dollars per annum. Every person to whom this proposal is sent, will please, as soon as all have subscribed who may be supposed to be desirous to patronize the undertaking, transmit their names to the Editor, at Washington, North Carolina.

## Stone Engraving.

THE Subscriber living seven miles south of Salisbury, intends keeping constantly on hand, Marble and Granite Slabs expressly for

## TOMB STONES.

so that he can execute any order in that line, on the shortest notice.

## ALSO—

He is ready to execute any work which may be called for in SCULPTURING, STONE-CUTTING, ENGRAVING, &c., and he assures those who may favor him with their work, that unless well done according to contract, he has no pay. A complete large Dairy Trough for sale, cut of Rock, for the purpose of preserving milk cool. Apply to the Subscriber.  
**ENOCH E. PHILLIPS.**  
November 1st, 1839.

## Administrator's Notice.

THE undersigned having obtained, at the Nov. Term, 1840, of Rowan County Court, Letters of Administration on the Estate of Benjamin Austin, dec'd., notifies all persons indebted to the same, to come forward and make immediate payment, as the Estate must be closed; and those having claims against said Estate, to present them within the limit of the law, legally authenticated, or this notice will be plead as a bar to their recovery.  
**C. K. WHEELER, Adm'r.**  
Salisbury, Nov. 12, 1840.

## BRICK MASONRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER living near Lexington, Davidson County, takes this method to inform the Public that he will enter into contract with any Person, or persons, either in Davidson, Rowan, or Cabarrus Counties, who wish houses, factories, or any other kind of buildings erected of Brick, to build them as cheap, as durable, and in as good style as any workman in this country.

He will also, mould and burn the Brick, if wanted. He trusts that his long experience in

## MOULDING AND LAYING BRICK.

will entitle him to a share of public patronage. He would refer gentlemen wishing work done, in his line of business, to the Female Academy and the new free school Clerk's office in Salisbury, as specimens of his work.

N. B. Those wishing work done, will please leave word at the office of the Western Carolinian, and it shall be punctually attended to.

**ROBERT COX.**  
Davidson, April 18, 1839.

## To Owners of Mills.

THE Subscriber has an improved Patent Spindle for Mills, by which, a mill will do much better than with the usual form of Spindles. It is so constructed as to keep from heating or killing the meal in any manner. The runner is so confined by the Spindle as always to preserve its balance, and of course there is no rubbing of the stones.

I think, by this improved Spindle, the same water will do at least one-third more business, and the meal of superior quality.

Any person wishing to use one of these Spindles, may obtain one or more, by making application, (within a short time) to the Subscriber at Mocksville, Davie Co., N. C. I think the probable cost will not exceed \$30 for the Patent and Spindle ready for use.

The following persons have my Patent Mill Spindle in successful operation:—Col. W. F. Kelly, Thos. Foster, Joseph Hall and Sam'l. Foster of Davie County; Gilbert Dickson and David J. Ramsey of Lincoln; Charles Griffith of Rowan; Addison Moore of Davidson, and William Doss of Surry, all of whom are highly pleased with its performance.  
**L. M. GILBERT.**  
October 25, 1839.

## PROSPECTUS OF THE Western Carolina Temperance Advocate.

A monthly paper devoted to the Temperance Reform. Published at Asheville, N. C., and edited BY D. R. McANALLY.

A TEMPERANCE CONVENTION was held at the place early in September, resolved on publishing a paper of the above title and character, and appointed Dr. John Dickson and D. R. McAnally to conduct it. From the many pressing engagements, Dr. Dickson already has, he deems it impracticable for him to be recognized as one of the editors, though he will cheerfully use all his influence otherwise, to promote its interest; the subscriber therefore, proceeds to issue this Prospectus in his own name, with a hope that he will be aided in the undertaking, by all the friends of the Temperance cause throughout the country, and that the paper may soon have an extensive circulation.

Friends of the Temperance Cause? to you we make a most earnest appeal—while thousands upon thousands of dollars are annually expended at theatres, at circuses, at the race track, at groceries, while no pains are spared, the luxury of retirement and ease forego, and no labor deemed too severe to advance the interests of political aspirants, can you not do something in a cause that must be dear to every true patriot, philanthropist, and Christian? Recollect there are but few, very few, such papers in all the Southern country.

The Western part of North Carolina, the Western part of Virginia, and the Eastern part of Tennessee particularly, need a periodical of this kind, and it is for you now to say whether they shall have it.

The very low price at which it was fixed by the Convention, will make it necessary, that a very large subscription be had, before the publication of it can be justified.

## TERMS.

The Western Carolina Temperance Advocate will be published on a medium sheet, in quarto form, each number making eight pages, and will be furnished at the very low price of Fifty Cents a copy. Where single copies are taken, the payment must be made invariably upon the reception of the first number.

Postmasters, editors or publishers of papers, and all Ministers of the Gospel, are authorized agents.

## SUPPLEMENT TO THE GLOBE.

Prospectus for the Congressional Globe and Appendix.

These works will be published by us, during the approaching session of Congress. They have had such a wide circulation in the United States, and their usefulness and cheapness are so universally acknowledged, that we deem it unnecessary to give a detailed account of what the future numbers will contain. Suffice it to say, that they will be invaluable, to all who feel an interest in the proceedings of Congress. No other publication gives so full, nor so cheap. It is, indeed, the cheapest publication in the United States—perhaps in the world. Our position at the seat of Government, enables us to print them at so low a rate. We are compelled to publish the proceedings of Congress in detail, for our daily paper. This done, it requires, comparatively, but a small expense to change them to the form of the Congressional Globe and Appendix. If it were not for these circumstances, we could not publish them for four times the sum charged. In some parts of the United States, the white paper, upon which these works are printed, would sell for as much as we charge for the publications.

The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily proceedings of the two Houses of Congress, and the speeches of the members condensed.—The years and days on all important subjects are given. It is published as fast as the business of the two Houses affords matter enough for a number. Each number will contain sixteen royal quarto pages, of small type. We expect to publish three numbers for every two weeks of the session.

The Appendix contains the speeches of the members at full length, written out by themselves; and is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe. It is published as fast as the speeches can be prepared by the members.

Each of these works is complete in itself. But it is desirable for every subscriber to have both; because, if there should be any ambiguity in the synopsis of a speech in the Congressional Globe, or any denial of its correctness, it may be removed at once, by referring to the speech in the Appendix.

Indexes to both are sent to subscribers, as soon as they can be prepared, after the adjournment of Congress.

## TERMS.

For one copy of the Congressional Globe \$1  
For copy of the Appendix \$1  
Six copies of either of the above works will be sent for \$5, twelve copies for \$9, and a proportionate number of copies for a larger sum.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, postage paid, at our risk. The notes of any incorporated Bank in the United States, current in the section of country where a subscriber resides, will be received. To insure all the numbers, the subscribers should be paid by the 15th of December next, at farthest.

The Democratic papers with which we exchange, will please give this Prospectus a few insertions.

No attention will be paid to any order, unless the money accompanies it.

**BLAIR & RIVES.**  
Washington City, Nov. 25, 1839.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing the Public, that he still continues to carry on the business of

## CUTTING STONE.

as usual, at his Granite Quarry, seven miles South of Salisbury, near the old Charleston road, where he is able to supply all orders for MILL-STONES of the best grit, and on the shortest notice.

## ALSO—

for Sale, at the lowest prices, WINDOW SILLS, DOOR SILLS, DOOR STEPS, ROUGH BUILDING ROCKS, TOMB STONES, GOLD GRINDERS, &c. &c. &c.

**J. H. HOUSELER, Stone-Cutter.**  
Salisbury, Oct. 25th, 1839.

N. B. Orders for any of the above wrought articles, directed to me at Salisbury, will be punctually attended to.

## Book Bindery.

**WILLIAM HUNTER, Book-Binder.**

INFORMS the public that he still carries on an Establishment of the above kind in CHARLOTTE, North Carolina, a few doors south of the Mint.—Having as he conceives a thorough knowledge of his business, he feels no hesitation in assuring those who may wish to patronize him, that their work shall be done in the very best style, strong, and on accommodating terms.

Books and other articles sent from a distance to be bound, will be promptly attended to and carefully returned when done. The public are requested to give me a trial.

Orders left at the Western Carolinian Office will be punctually forwarded for completion.

**Charlotte, Feb. 7, 1840.**

## MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS & BITTERS.

THE LIFE GIVING PILLS AND PINKET BITTERS, so celebrated, and so much used by the afflicted in every part of the country, is now received and for sale by the subscribers.

**CRISSE & ROGER, Agents.**

Messrs. SPRINGS & SHANKLE, in Concord, N. C., are also Agents for the same.



## PROSPECTUS OF THE MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN.

It is proposed to establish, in the Town of Charlotte, Mecklenburg County, N. C., a weekly newspaper, under the above title, to be edited and published by the subscriber. The publication of the "MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN" will commence by the 1st of January next, or as soon as materials can be procured. It will be printed with entirely new and fair type, on paper of the best quality, and allowed to subscribers at \$2.50 in advance, (on the receipt of the first number), or \$3 if not paid in advance.

The present is the first effort that has been made to establish an organ at the birth-place of American Independence, through which the doctrines of the Democratic party could be freely promulgated and defended—in which the great principles of Liberty and Equality for which the Alexanders, the Parks, and their heroic compatriots perished their all, on the 20th May, 1775, could find at all times an unshrinking advocate. Its success rests chiefly with the Republican party of Mecklenburg—and to them, and the Republicans of the surrounding country, the appeal is now made for support.

The JEFFERSONIAN will assume as its political creed, those landmarks of the Republican party, the doctrines set forth in the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions—believing, as the undersigned does, that the authors of these papers, who bore a conspicuous part in framing our system of Government, were best qualified to hand down to posterity a correct exposition of its true spirit—the best judges of what powers were delegated by, and what reserved to, the States.

It will oppose, as dangerous to our free institutions, the spirit of monopoly, which has been stealthily, but steadily increasing in the country from the foundation of our Government. The most obvious feature in this system is, that it robs the many, imperceptibly, to enrich the few.—It clothes a few wealthy individuals with power not only to control the wages of the laboring man, but also at their pleasure to inflate or depress the commerce and business of the whole country—exciting a spirit of extravagance, which it terminates in pecuniary ruin, and too often the moral degradation of its victims. This system must be thoroughly reformed before we can hope to see settled prosperity arise upon all our citizens. To aid in promoting this reform, will be one of the main objects of the JEFFERSONIAN.

It will war against exclusive privileges, of every kind, whether granted by our Legislatures; and, therefore, will oppose the chartering of a United States Bank, internal improvements by the Federal Government, a revival of the Tariff System, and the new Federal scheme of the General Government assuming to pay to foreign money changers the two hundred millions of dollars, borrowed by a few States for local purposes.

As a question of vital importance to the South, and one which, from various causes, is every day assuming a more important and vital aspect, the JEFFERSONIAN will keep its readers regularly and accurately advised on the subject of Northern Abolitionism. It must be evident to all candid observers, that the partisan presses of the South have hitherto been too silent upon this subject. We shall, therefore, without fear or being denounced as an alarmist, lend our humble aid to assist in weakening the People of the South to due vigilance and a sense of their real danger.

While a portion of the columns of the JEFFERSONIAN will be devoted to political discussion, the great interests of Morals, Literature, Agriculture, and the Mechanical Arts, shall not be neglected. With the choicest selections on these subjects, and a due quantity of light reading, the Editor hopes to render his sheet agreeable and profitable to all classes in Society.

Orders for the paper, addressed, postage paid, to the Editor of the Jeffersonian, Charlotte, N. C., will be promptly complied with, and subscribers, and be responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a number of the paper gratis.

Postmasters are requested to set as Agents for the paper, in receiving and forwarding subscribers' names and subscriptions.

**JOS. W. HAMPTON.**  
November 6, 1839.

## Prospectus for Kendall's Expositor.

**AMOS KENDALL** proposes to establish a semi-monthly newspaper under the above name, to be devoted to the following objects, viz:

1. The security of the rights of suffrage, by additional laws to punish bribery and fraud.
2. An exposure of abuses and corruptions in Government, wherever known to exist.
3. An exposition of the principles of modern Banking, and its effects upon labor, trade, morals, and Government, embracing the nature and uses of money, and a history of the origin and progress of paper money in its various forms.

To these will be added all the topics common in the newspapers of the day, with a summary of news carefully compiled, forming an accurate history of passing events.

Avoiding all personal allusions, this paper, while it will not conceal its preferences for men, will confine itself chiefly to the discussion of facts and principles, leaving the reader to form his own conclusions.

The Expositor will be printed in the neatest manner upon a royal sheet, bound in octavo form, each number making sixteen pages, with an index at the end of each volume embracing one year. It will thus form a book containing a history of the times with much more useful and entertaining matter.

PRICE.—One Dollar per annum, paid in advance. No accounts will be kept, and the paper will not be sent until the money be actually received.

Bank notes will be taken at their specie value.

To those who collect and forward new dollars, an additional copy will be sent gratis.

Postmasters are permitted by law to forward subscription money in full or in part, by themselves.

All letters to the Editor must be free of postage.

As to the page on this paper will be but one cent to me and a half each number, it is in the power of every man to procure all the important news, and a vast deal of other useful matter, at not exceeding One Dollar and Thirty Cents.

Washington City, D. C., Jan. 19, 1841.

## BEING DESIRABLE OF ENLIGHTENING IN ANOTHER BUSINESS.

I do not know of a more eligible situation for persons desirous of ennobling in the printing business, than Wilmington, North Carolina.

Terms accommodating. Application must be post paid.

**F. C. HILL.**  
December 11, 1840.

## Taken Up and Committed,

TO the Jail of Davidson County, on the 14th inst., a negro boy, who says his name is TOM, and that he belongs to Henry Strickland, who lives near Springfield in the State of Georgia. Said boy is a very likely looking fellow, five feet seven inches high—had on when committed Kentucky pants coat and pants and bow shirt.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

**W. WOMACK, Jailor.**  
October 17, 1840.

## THE FAMILY NEWSPAPER. Largest Subscription in the World!! THE PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY COURIER.

THE COURIER is on as firm and independent a basis as any paper issued, at home or abroad, and its ample means will be always employed to make it equal, as a FAMILY NEWSPAPER, to any journal published. It is a PERMANENT ESTABLISHMENT.

The Courier is an independent paper, fearlessly pursuing a straight-forward course, and supporting the best interest of THE PUBLIC.

This approved Family Paper is strictly NON-TRIAL IN POLITICS AND RELIGION, and the uncompromising opponent of all QUACKERY. It maintains a high TONE OF MORALS, and no article will appear in its pages, which should not find place at every fireside.

The unparalleled patronage, from every section of the country, is the best evidence of its approval. It has spoken and will continue to speak for itself. Its list embraces over 31,000 subscribers, extending from the Lakes to the Ocean, and combining all interests and classes of the republic. Each number of the Courier contains as much matter as would

Fill a 12mo. Volume.

The cost of which alone would be the price of the paper for a whole year. The general character of the Courier is well known. Its columns contain a great variety of

TALES, NARRATIVES, ESSAYS, BIOGRAPHIES, &c., Together with articles on Science, Fine Arts, Health, Commerce, Mechanics, Domestic Intelligence, Agriculture, Education, Amusements, Fables, Foreign News, Humorous Political Articles, Morality, The Drama, City Matters, The Silk Culture, Amusing Miscellany, Temperance, The Markets, Family Circle, The Musical World, Self-Educated Men, Correct Prices Current, List of Inventive Books, Discount and Exchange, Letters from Europe, History, The Classics, Philosophy.

And all other matters discussed in a Universal Family Journal—furnishing altogether as vast, and, we believe, as interesting a variety as can be found in any other Journal, embracing subjects for

Farmers, Mechanics, Tradesmen, Artisans, Merchants, Men of Leisure, Teachers, Students, and every Class of our Country.

The COURIER may always be DEPENDED UPON, as nothing important is permitted to escape a notice in its columns. It will always FAITHFULLY FULFILL ITS AGREEMENTS.

Our arrangements enable us to draw from the whole range of the current Literature of Europe, and our Correspondents at home embrace most of the best Writers of the country. A series of POPULAR TALES, of unequalled interest and value, will follow in constant succession.

## POPULAR MUSIC.

In the Courier is inserted the music of the most popular Airs, Ballads, and Songs, as soon as they are imported; so that country readers may have the most popular music for the voice, the piano, the guitar or other instruments, as soon as published, which if paid for separately, would cost more than the price of subscription. This perfected arrangement is to be found in no other journal of the kind.

## OUR TERMS.

The price of the COURIER is only \$2, in advance.

When individuals wish to subscribe to the Courier, a sure way is to enclose the money in a letter, and direct it to us. The Postmasters will probably politely remit, for we wish them in all cases, if it meet their pleasure, to act as our Agents.

Clubs of ten will be furnished with ten papers for one year, (provided the money be sent us free of postage and discount), for \$15.

Ten Dollars will procure the sixth copy gratis.

Three copies for five dollars.

\$5 at one time will be received for 3 years.

Our friends, the Postmasters, will please oblige by remitting arrears and new subscriptions.

## THE MARKETS.</